### PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-LARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectful W urges those, still in arrears, to discharge to me as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL. F. BRADFORD, JR. Lexington, Feb. 27 -tf.

## HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO. ARE OPENING A GROCERY STORE,

n the house lately occupied by W. R. Mor ton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Where they will keep a constant supply of

### FLOUR. OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

### COR MEAL & BRAN. FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT

	HOSTON	a cu.—Alsu,
WINE		Salt
Brandy		Pepper
Spirits		Spices
Gin		Cheese
Whiske	ey	Raisins
Sugar		Almonds
Coffee		Spanish and
Tea		Common Cigar
Chocke	olate	Chewing Toba
AVA	RIETY OF	OTHER AR' I

CLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash. They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat

and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia

Lex. Feb. 27, 1813.-tf.

# AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son, NFORM their friends that they have con nected with their COMMISSION BUSI-NESS, the selling of MERCHANDIZE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf.

# GRAND LOTTERY.

\$70,000 HIGH ST PRIZE. AND ONLY 10,000 TICKETS. Authorized by the states of

New York & New Jersey, FOR THE MILFORD & OWEGO RO The drawing positively to commence on 5th May.

***	0 1				
		SOH	EME:		
1	Prize	of-	-70,000	DOLLARS	
1-	1000	of—	-30,000	DOLLARS	
				DOLLARS	
				DOLLARS .	
				DOLLARS	
Only 1	0 000 7	ickets-	Not T	wo Blanks t	0

Prize. The whole to be drawn in 20 drawings. Whole Tickets, 35 Dollars, Half Tickets \$17 50 | Eighths of Tickets 4 50 Quarter 9 | Sixteently FOR SALE BY Sixteenths — 2 25

# G. & R. WAITE, 54, Maiden Lane, New York,

(PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS) Where orders with Bank Notes enclosed will be punctually attended to by return of mail. Those who may be so fortunate as to-draw prizes, will be informed of the same as soon as drawn, and will be paid in any manner they please, either by drafts at sight on G. & R. WAITE, for the amount, or they will pay them in United States Bank Notes.

All Lottery transactions will be attended to with the same promptitude with which their offices have been distinguished for twenty years

past.

All Prizes in other lotteries, taken in payment, except those of the Third Class Pennsylvania Grand "State Lottery," as it was erroneously called, which was one whole year drawing in Philadelphia, and the prizes yet remain unpaid.

### New York, March 4-27-4t Five Dollars Reward.

OST, on Saturday the 21st instant, on the road leading from Lexington to Winters' small RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, with the owner's name therein, and upwards of FIFTY BOLLARS in Bank Notes Any person finding the same, and returning i to James Graves, in Lexington, with the mo ney, or to the owner, living 6 miles from Lexington, on Winters's Mill road, shall receive

the above reward SAMUEL GRAVES. March 27, 1818-3t\*

# GLASS.

VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved A GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.
They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh:

Lexington, Jan. 31-4

### Female Academy.

I' the instance of some of my friends and patrons of my institution, whose opinion feel myself bound to regard with deference I have been induced to dispense for the pre , with instituting the Fourth Class, men ed in my advertisement, dated the 13th o March, 1818, and have concluded to make the terms of tuition 6 and 8 dollars per quarter, in the other classes. Such parents as choose may have their children instructed in MUSICK and PAINTING, in the Academy, by Mrs. BECK. Musick at \$6 and Painting at \$18 per

In my Lancasterian School, I have yet room or a few more pupils, both in the male and for nale departments, where every attention shall e paid to their improvement and morals. Terms as usual, four dollars per quarter

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

March 27-4t

INASMUCH as the Lancasterian System o Practical Education, in judicious hands, has proved itself superior to any other yet present ed to the world, and indeed "created a new æra in education," I have had printed at consierable expense, materials for instituting abou 0 schools, for the benefit of this state; which will be sold on reasonal terms to teachers qualified to conduct Lancasterian Schools. J. P. A.

# STAGE OFFICE.



Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

# LAW OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED INTO CO-PART-NERSHIP UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF

BARR & SHANNON, With a view to practise law in the courts of Fayette. Their office will be kept on Lime-stone street near to Mr. Keen's, late Mr. Pos-

tlethwait's Inn, where they can at all times be consulted, unless when attending said courts. Those who employ them will in all cases obtain the counsel and efforts of both; and may be assured that all business committed to their care will be discharged promptly and punctu-ally. All letters addressed to the firm, on business connected with their profession, will be duly attended to.

THOMAS T. BARR, GEORGE SHANNON. Lexington, March 27.—tf.

Alex. Parker & Son,

Have just imported from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment,

AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR STORE,

On Main st. Lexington, opposite the Court House The best superfine and coarse

ROAD CLOTHS, assorted superfine and coarse Casimeres Vestings and Stockinetts Bombazetts and Bombazeens Sattinetts and Casinetts Jeans and India Nankeens Searsucker and Ginghams Bedtickings and Shambreys Steam Loom and Irish Shirting Muslins

India and Domestic Cottons Calicoes and Checks, assorted Plain Cambrick and Jaconet Muslins Satin striped Cambrick Jaconet do. Mull Mull and Book Plain and Figured Leno 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linen Irish Sheetings and Diapers Wide and narrow Dimities Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, assorted Silk and Cotton Shawls, Satins, Lutestrings, and India Camblets

Levantines and Mantuas Silk and Cotton Bandanna Hdkfs. Silk, Kid, and Cotton Gloves Canton and Italian Crapes Plain and Figured Ribbons, assorted Super and coarse Bolting Cloth, of the

Best black and colored Morocco Slippers Best colored and black Morocco Slippers

Best Morocco Monroe Shoes, with heels Best do fringed do Best white Kid Slippers Best black do do Best Ladies Russian Calfskin Slippers Tea and Table China, in setts

Liverpool China Plates, assorted Liverpool and India Cups and Saucers Hardware and Cutlery, assorted Best Imperial and Hyson Teas Best Coffee and Loaf Sugar

Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon & Mace Copperas, Allum and Indigo Figs and Raisins
Best Madeira and Teneriffe Wines Best 4th proof French Brandy

Best Holland Gin Which will be sold by Wholesale or Retail, or the very lowest terms for cash, or approved negotiable paper, on short credit.

—ALSO—Received a quantity of

# LUMP SUGAR,

To sell on commission by the hogshead or arrel, at cost and carriage, for Cash or approv ed negotiable paper, at 2, 3 and 4 months.

# Dancing Academy.

OHN DARRAC, Professor of Dancing, res pectfully informs the Ladies and Gentle then of Lexington and its vicinity, that on Fri-day, the 3d April next, he will recommence at his own Ball Room, a new and the last quar-ter of dancing in this place; when he propos-es teaching his pupils the Art of Dancing, in all ts various parts, with new and fashionable Co-illions, just received. Persons desirous of beng instructed, are requested to make immediite application to

JOHN DARRAC. N. B.—He takes this opportunity of r questing all those who are indebted to him, on any account, to come forward and make immediate

## WILLIAM ROSS

INFOR We his customers and the public gen erally that he has just received at his old stand, nearly opposite the Public Square, on Short street, a large and elegant assortment of

SHOES.

Which he intends selling as low as they can be purchased in the state, for cash.

Men's Bootees

Boys' Children's do Mens' fine shoes, broad straps do Mens' coarse shoes, broad straps Boys' do do Children's calf-skin bootees

do do with straps Ladies Morocco bootees Misses do do Children's do do Wisses do do with straps Ladies Morocco, with heels and broad strass Do broad straps do with heels and shoe bottoms Do leather slippers, broad straps

Morocco hats, boot cords and boot straps eel ball, Russia bristles, blacking ball and OFALSO-GROCERIES,

Morocco skins white welting skins

CONSISTING OF Malaga, WINES Port and

White French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits Holland Gin, and good old Whiskey Imperial, Young & TEAS

Brown Raisins, Almonds and Pruins Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs Allspice, Pepper and Mustard Cinnamon and Ginger Indigo, Madder and Allum Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin Lancaster Rappee Snuff, No. 1 Spanish and Common Cigars Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

Hair Combs and Shaving Soap Mackerel, Shad, Cod fish, Scotch and Pickeled Herrings Coffee Mills, Bed cords and Plough Lines A few barrels Flax seed Oil,

#### Trunks, Writing Paper, &c. &c. April 3-tf

State of Kentucky, FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT FEBRUARY TERM 1818.

George Hay, Complainant. James M'Kinsey, In Chancery. J.s. Garrison and Defis.

William Robinson, This day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant M'Kinsey is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless said defendant M'Kinsey do opear here on or before the first day of our will be taken for confessed of this order be inserted in some authorised sweet oil, \$500 per pipe of 140 gals. newspaper published in Lexington, for eight weeks successively according law.

A Copy-Test, THOS. BODLEY, c. F. c. c.

# Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT Absalom Bainbridge's sale money All those indebted to him, are requested to come forward on that day, at my house, adoining the place of sale, and pay off their notes, as no further indulgence can be given.

DANL. SPURR.

N. B. None but Kentucky money or silver will be received.

# ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Blackford, living one half mile north end of Nicholasville one Dark Bay Mare, about 8 years old, star in her forchead, some saddle spots, one knee crooked—appraised to one dollar, January the twelfth, 1-18. JOHN DOWNING, j. p. JOHN DOWNING, j. p. April 3-3+\*

# JOHN STICKNEY,

CLEAN FLAX SEED, suitable for sowing-Grass Seed, Sugar, Coffee, Fourth Proof Jama a Spirits, Madeira Wine, Shad, Copperas Dye woods, Shaker's-made Shoes, Horse Colars, Trace Ropes and Chains, Brushes of every kind, Paints of every description, among which are 100 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown Whiting, Lamp-black, Gun Powder, Shot,

ALSO-Flax Seed Oil, by the barrel or retail, Together with a great variety of articles too many to enumerate, on very low terms, at his his store on Short street.

April 3-3t

#### ALLUVION MILLS AND BAKE HOUSE.

THILESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quanti-y of Flour of the first quality, may be had a my time, by the barrel or small quantity. Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6 do Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. Shorts, per bushel, 0 124

Bran, per ditto,
THE BAKING BUSINESS Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March 16, 1818. The amount of Bank Notes, Post Notes,

Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Checks, saved and recovered from the robbery of the mail of the 11th) is about ninety housand dollars, and now in possession of the General Post Office. As soon as the mutilated fragments of the addresses and envelopes can be arranged, with their proper contents, they will be forwarded by mail, as originally designed.

A descriptive schedule of the whole will be immediately published, and transm tted to the several sections of the United States, for the information of those concerned.

Notices were immediately issued to the Banks, merchants and others in Philladelphia, of the robbery; and an express dispatched to New-York, to guard against the payment or acceptance of drafts, checks or post notes, which may have been robbed from the mail, and not yet saved or recovered.

The Supreme Court adjourned or Saturday, after a laborious session.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, vs. William H. Wood-

ward, has been argued before the Supieme Court at this term. The argument was concluded on Thursday, and on Friday morning the Chief Justice observed: "The Judges had conferred on the cause between the Trustees of Dartmouth College and William H. Woodward. Some of the Judges have not come to an opinion on the case. Those of the Judges who have formed opinions do not agree. The cause must therefore be continued until next term."

BOSTON, MARCH 10.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Mr. Topliff, of Merchant's Hall, yes terday received a letter from Bahia, dat-

following is an extract: "We are in daily expectation of the left Rio some time since for this place. The Conde de Palma, is uncle to the present governor, who is appointed minister of war. Since the beginning of the prelaid on all exports, on which there forcept what is exported in Portuguese

bottoms to Lisbon.) "Co fee, hides, molasses, fustic, have no export duty as yet; but we expect there will be one laid by the new gov-

ernor. Pernambuco the 1st inst. Prices at that proper departments of this government? age, \$8 per 28 lbs; rozin, per bbl. \$4; against him, and it is further ordered that a copy | tar, 2; pitch, 3; codfiish, 8 per 128;

> NEW YORK, March 12. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 12th, which contain nothing

important. The President's Message to Cngress was received and published in London on the 8th. The Morning Chronicle remarks upon it-" From a press of matter we can merely allude to this very important State Paper. While the finan ces of all the governments of Europe ar more or less disordered, and the subjects are every where ground down with hea vy taxes-we find the head of these re publicans, at the close of an expensive war, proposing the repeal of all the in-

ternal taxes, &c." The London Gazette of January 10 states the average price of Wheat in England and Wales as follows-Wheat, said, was not the present case, the me-35s. 9; Rye, 50s 9.

Major General Maitland is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

Boston, March 8. A letter from Gibraltar, of January 10. states the following .- " The Washing on 74, sailed from Algeziras about 18th ult. for Syracuse; the Spark sails to day o join the Commodore, having been ordered to wait till the 10th for the Frank lin. Our letters from Marseilles sa that the Alert is there, as also Dr. Eustis our Ambassador at the Hague."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. Letters received in this city, from the Mediterranean, of dates last December, state-

The arrival of two Portuguese frigates in those seas, apprehending war

The Algerine cruizers had returned into port; they have done some injury by the observance of which this governto the European commerce, but have ment may be hoped to be transmitted been careful to respect the American unimpaired through a long succession of

The Plague still continues in Barbary, and its ravages have done considerable ers as an entire body, reciprocally supmischief. Some fears were entertained that the

United States' affairs with Tunis, may want an overhauling.

There is a rumored peace between component parts of which do not fly Algiers and Tunis.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE

On the motion reject the Memorial of Mr Pazos in the House of Representatives.

CONCLUDED. Mr. SERGEANT said it was due to the by those authorities he claims to repregovernment and to the nation, not to re- sent, and whether they act by proper apceive the memorial. It would be seen, on reference to the memorial, that M. ments. This was an insuperable diffi-Pazos had come to Congress because, as | culty. If the petitioner had presented he said, the Executive had not done him | himself as an individual, the cause would stice. It was therefore a direct appeal have been different; but it would be exfrom the Executive to Congress, and an tremely difficult to reduce the pretenappeal grounded not on the defect of au- sions of this memorial to such a size that thority in the Executive, but one which, it could be sent to any committee. For admitting the authority of the Executive for what had been done to be full-and ceive this petition, though he would not nobody had questioned it-called upon shew it further disrespect. He was Congress to reverse the proceedings and willing to say, that a mistake had been undo what the Executive had done .-Whoever would look at the memorial, not well see how that plea could be made would find that the property seized was out-for the House ought not to lose in itself nothing in the view of the me- sight of the fact, that this agent knew morialist, and scarcely entered into the where he ought to apply, and, with that scope of his appeal. Mr. S. referred to knowledge after being refused, had come the concluding clause of the memorial, into this House for redress. To shew in which reliance is expressed that this this case in a stronger light, Mr. S. re-House will give a dignified support to ferred to the case of a suggestion to the Republican cause, &c. &c. All this Congress by the President, during the was preceded by a statement, such as this individual had thought proper to mission of certain duties improperly lemake, of the course which had been vied on British vessels, under the comtaken in regard to Amelia island, and by complaints not of the conduct of the Executive only, but of the Admiralty Court -so that the house, to comply with the prayer of this petition, must revise not only the conduct of the Executive, but that of the judiciary also. It was, therefore, a direct appeal from the Executive to the House. Now, Mr. S. laid it down as a principle, that, in respect to foreign powers, and the agents of foreign powers, it was the duty and the interest of this government to present itself as an entire power; that foreign nations should never be permitted to know this governd on the 8th Jan. 1818, of which the ment but in its integral character. The consequence of a different course would be, that, whilst the constitution of the Conde de Palma, our new governor, who United States entrusts to the Executive the conduct of our relations with foreign powers, we should, if the precedent now sought were established, have every fo reign minister thus going the round ent year, we have an additional duty and exciting the one branch of the government against the other. Every one morly existed a duty of 8 per cent. (ex- must see that the effect would be to destroy the harmony of our constitution and eventually the body politic. And, if failing of success with the departments of the general government, why, not on the same principle, apply to the Legislatures of the states, and by that means at-"There were no American vessels at tempt to overrule the decisions of the S. hoped, he said, it would be un

next June Term, and answer the complanant's ship bread, 3a4 per bbi; pilot, 6a7; cord- derstood that he did not mean to touch of an appeal by a French Minister: this on the topics introduced into this discussion, for or against the persons whose agent the petitioner professed to be: that was a matter which might in various ways be brought forward, and indeed notice had been given that in a proper manner it should be brought to the view of the house. But, said Mr. S. shall the agent of a foreign government come into this house, and ask us to give a sincere support to the cause he is engaged in, by over throwing every thing that has been done by the Executive? We are not competent to this course; for if we are to hear representatives of foreign governments on one side, we must hear representaions also on the other, and instead of performing its legislative functions, congress must erect itself into a tribunal for leciding controversies between nations. If any individual within the territory occupied by the forces of the United States has thereby sustained injury, let him come forward. Such, however, Mr. S morial not asking for a single farthing of indemnification for any individual whatever, but the house was asked to restore the military stores, means, &c. which had been found at Amelia, so that these authorities may carry on the war, as effectually as they say they could have done, but for the taking possession of their position by the United States. In other words, said Mr. S. we are called upon to review the whole question, avowedly for the purpose of giving these authorities support, and of putting them again in possession of their entire military force, &c. This, said he, is a course

totally inconsistent with the spirit of our

government. However we may differ

among ourselves; however we may dis-

tribute power among the different branch-

es of government; however we may

think of the individuals who administer

those various departments; yet, when

ages; it will be found that we must, on

all occasions, present ourselves to foreign-

porting each other-a body, which, when

it undertakes to reprimand or chastise its

officers, or reverse their proceedings,

does it for its own aske only; a body the

I from their sphere for the purpose of jost-

we come to establish rules of conduct,

ling each other to give effect to any feeling. It was obvious that there was on subject a great deal of feeling; but that did not justify the reception of this memorial. It could not be received, for another reason; for the very first step. must be to examine the credentials of this petitioner, and of those under whom he acts; whether M. Pazos is deputed pointments of their respective govern-

this reason, Mr. S. said, he would not recommitted in offering it; but he could present session of the expediency of a remercial convention. Suppose, said Mr. S. the minister of Great Britain, styling himself such, had come to this House with an application to this effect; should we have entertained it ? Certainly not .-Some allusion had been made to what had been called the Irish and Swiss petitions, presented and disposed of at the present session. Undoubtedly the gentleman who had made the allusion, had been misled by names. Those petitions were from citizens and from individual foreigners residing within the United States, praying permission to purchase public land on certain terms. If they had formed themselves into a community, and, assuming a national character, had applied to Congress for a redress of grievances, their petition would not have been received. Those petitions presented questions of internal policy merely; and Mr. S. said he was sorry that they ad been placed in a light which might be prejudicial to them, by confounding them with a case so totally dissimilar.

Mr. Cobb expressed his hope that his motion would not prevail. He was obliged on this occasion, as on a former, o differ from the gentleman from New Hampshire, and express his hope that this and all such petitions would be rejected. What sort of an example, said he, are you about to set ? His colleague correctly stated the excitement which and been heretofore produced by a threat was a parallel case, except that this Minister is not accredited—a petition from a Foreign Agent, having no other object, that could be discovered, than to complain to Congress that the President had not done him justice. If this appeal were permitted, he should expect it soon to be followed by another; for it was rumored that a very brisk intercourse had recently taken place between the Executive and the agent of another foreign power -and, receive this memorial, said Mr. C. and you may expect to receive the pamphlet of Verus vamped up into a petition, unless the correspondence which has taken place shall have been entirely satisfactory to the Spanish Minister. Permit me to say, that I consider not only the conduct of Genet, and the publication of the pamphlet of Verus, but this petition also, as pieces of impudence: As to this Memorial, laving aside other considerations, and not noticing its contents, he wished it to be rejected on the simple ground of its being an attempt to appeal from the decision of the Executive to this House on a matter between the United States and a foreign power.

# BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
For the relief of Major General Arthur Saint
Clair.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That he Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby directed to place upon the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, Major General Arthur St. Clair, at the rate of sixty dollars a month, to commence on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight

nundred and seventeen. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pension aforesaid shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States, or in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the list of pensioners, at the option of the

said pensioner. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 9, 1818 .- Approved, JAMES MONROE.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17. NEUTRALITY.

The House having gone into committee of the whole on the bill in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned (to enact into one, with amendments, the several acts heretofore passed to enforce the neutral obligations of the United

Mr. FORSYTH rose in explanation of the views of the committee of foreign relations in proposing this bill, which was the result of the general enquiry into the various existing acts on this subject which had heen referred to them, and which it was presumed answered the intentions of the House in directing the enquiry. Mr. F. briefly recapitulated the history of the several laws passed on this subject, from the act of 1794, rendered necessary by the French revolution and the want of sufficient power in the Executive to enforce on our citizens the observance of neutrality, down to the act of the last session; and concluded by explaining the amendment which the committee had deemed necessary to the strict impartiality of the provisions of the general bill they had reported.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of L. after submitting his reasons for disputing the propriety of the former acts; for believing that the provisions of the present bill exceeded the obligations imposed on us by a just regard to neutral duties, and went further than the neutral acts of any other nation-moved, first, to strike out the

following proviso: "That if any person so enlisted, shall, within thirty days after such an enlistment, voluntarily discover upon oath to some justice of the peace, or other civil magistrate, the person or persons by whom he was so enlisted, so as that he or they may be apprehended or convicted of the said offence, such person so discovering the provisions of the act of 1794, and rethe offendor or offendors, shall be indemnified peals the acts of 1797 and 1817; the simfrom the penalty prescribed by this act."

This motion was agreed to without a

Mr. CLAY offered some general remarks on the offensive nature of the bill, which, he said, instead of an act to enforce neutrality, ought to be entitled, an act for the benefit of his majesty the king of pealed; and that it goes beyond any neu-Spain. He also expressed his unwillingness thus to be called on to re-enact laws already in force, of which he did not led, he did not like much the origin of wish to have now the labor of investigating their principles, or the responsibility if, wrong, of renovating and participating in them. Sufficient, he thought, for the day, was the evil thereof; and he was sorry the committee had not contented itself with bringing forward some original proposition, without hunting out and bringing up for re enaction all the old laws heretofore passed on the subject .- of the country, Mr. C. said it ought to There was a great difference between suffering acts to remain unrepealed, and bringing them up for re-enactment, and the existing provisions did not reach the he gave notice, that, after this bill should make it, he should submit a single pro-1817. Mr. C. concluded by moving to

prince or state, &c. Mr. FORSYTH opposed the motion, and observed, that after the great labor the question, and it was not worth while which the committee had undertaken on to disguise it. If St. Domingo was not this subject, at the instance of the Speak- included, as had been said, in the act of er (Mr. Clay) they had some reason to 1794, it would not follow that that act did complain of his remarks on the course not embrace the case of the Spanish pathey had taken. A general enquiry into triots. What was the condition of Saint the subject and revision of the acts, had Domingo? Had the Executive of the Ubeen referred to them, and the commit- | nited States ever acknowledged, in retee had found it easier and better to a- gard to that war, that it was a civil war, mend and bring into one general bill all respecting which the United States stood unfairly against the cause of the patriots, in respect to the war in that island, as this bill removed certain provisions of had been expressly made by the Executhe act of 1797, which bore exclusively tive, in regard to the war in South A. on that cause, denouncing the severest merica, that it was a civil war. And, ner equal and impartial. Mr. F. adduced some arguments to shew the propriety of retaining the provision moved to be applicable to both parties. The act of stricken out; but,

After some conversation between Mr. taken, and Mr. Clay's motion agreed to legislation. Mr. C. said he recollected without a count.

to the penaltics proposed by the bill, as of which he was a Representative, did unreasonably severe, and, instead of a the same. He recollected that 63 memfine of 10,000 dollars and 10 years im- bers of that part of this House, with whom prisonment, which the judge might, at it had been, and would always be, his moved to substitute 2000 dollars and 3 their votes against it. The voice of the years.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Forsyth, Smith, of Maryland, Livermore, and Rhea, and supported by Messrs. Robertson, of Louisiana, Claiborne and

The question being divided—the motion to reduce the fine was negativedayes 40; and the motion to reduce the limit of imprisonment was carried; 62

Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the section so as to leave it to the discretion of the Judge to inflict both fine and imprisonment, or one only, instead of being obliged, as the bill stood, to impose both, if either. Negatived,

Mr. HERRICK moved to reduce the fine to 5000 dollars, which was also negatived.

After some other unsuccessful motions of minor importance,

Mr. FORSYTH moved to strike from the third section the provision which quarter, and had received it from the makes it penal for any citizen to fit out or lips of Morillo himself. It becomes us,

d States, any ship or vessel with intent

the United States. This motion produced a good deal of debate, principally on the expediency of striking out the whole section, and on the impropriety of still retaining a feature in ty of a crime so monstrous and improbacommence war upon the citizens and commerce of their own country, and which, even if committed, would be punishable either as treason or piracy.

Smith, of Maryland, and Pitkin, joined to make some suggestions favorable to in the discussion; but, before any questions individuals. Was there a man in tion was taken, the committee rose; and The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1818. Sketch of what took place on the bill to amend the several acts for sustaining the neutral rela ions of the United States.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the bill " in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes againt United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned,"

A motion (made yesterday) to amend the fourth section of the bill, was now agreed to-the effect of which was to confine the provisions of that section to the punishment of any citizens of the United States who should fit out vessels to cruize against the commerce of the United Sates, leaving out what related to the

commerce of foreign nations. Mr. CLAY rose to propose an amendment he had before indicated. Amended as it had been, Mr. C. said he had no objection to retaining the fourth section; but moved to strike out all the remainder of the bill, except so much as retains the provisions of the act of 1794, and reple effect of which amendment would be to repeal the act of 1797 and that of 1817. In the propriety of repealing the act of 1797, he understood the chairman of the committee to concur-of course, then, it would only be necessary to show, that the act of the last session ought to be retral duty we can owe. In the threshold of this discussion, Mr. C. said he confessthat act. There had been some disclosures, not in an official form, but in such a shape as to entitle them to credence, that shewed that act to have have been the result of a teasing on the part of foreign agents in this country, which he regretted to have seen. But, from whatever source it sprung, if it was an act necessary to preserve the neutral relations be retained. But this he denied. The act was predicated on the ground that case of the war now raging between es. In its provisions it went beyond the dented in any nation, which compelled

be made as perfect as its friends could | Spain and the South American Provincposition to leave the act of 1794 in force, obligations of the United States to other and to repeal the acts of 1797 and of powers, and that part of it was unprecestrike out of the 2d section the words citizens of the United States to give bonds which make it penal for a person to "go not to commit acts without the jurisdicbeyond the limits or jurisdiction of the tion of the United States, which it is the United States, with intent to be enlisted business of foreign nations, and not of entered," in the service of any foreign the act of 1794, said Mr. C. embrace the case of the Spanish Patriots? That was the acts, than to adopt any other course. in a neutral relation? No such acknow-Mr. F. said, that, so far from operating ledgment, he said, had ever been made, penalties against those of our citizens when the Courts came to apply the law who aid them, which this bill would ren- to the cases before them, having the decision of the Executive to guide them, they must decide that the law of 1794 is 1817, consequently, was wholly unnecessary to the object for which it was avow-Clay and Mr. Forsyth, the question was edly enacted, and was one of superfluous with pleasure that he gave his negative Mr. ROBERTSON, of Lou. objected to it; that every member from the state his discretion, impose on the offender- pride and pleasure to act, had recorded country had since pronounced its doom, and left for Congress nothing to do but to repeal the act. Disguise it as you will, said he, the world has seen the act in its true character; has regarded it as a measure calculated to affect the struggle going on in the South, and discovered that, however neutral in its language, its bearing was altogether against the cause of the Patriots. How, asked he, is that

war now carried on? But for the sup-

plies drawn from this country throng

Havanna for sustaining the army of Mo-

rillo, this modern Alva, whose career is

characterized by all the enormities which

have consigned to perpetual infamy the

name of his great prototype-but for the

supplies drawn through Havanna, whose

port is open to us only for the sake of

those supplies, General Morillo could

not have supported his army. This fact

he had from the highest authority, from

the commander of one of our national.

orm our neutral obligations. He ha o commit hostilities upon the citizens or seen and heard of circumstances respect subjects of a friendly state-leaving in ing this subject, huminating in the ex his section only the provisions against treme. He had been told, for instance such citizens of the United States as snall, that in the case lately argued in the Su beyond our jurisdiction, fit out vessels to preme Court of the United States, of commit hostilities against the citizens of some of those individuals tried in the Court of the United States at Boston, not only was the attorney general ready it, but the attorney for the Maseachusett district was there to argue it also; and the bill which would admit the possibili- not satisfied with this, a foreign agent was seen attending the court, to see probably

speak for the accused. Such was the state of the case, that the humanity of the attorney general had interposed, and Messieurs Clay, Robertson, Forsyth, induced that highly meritorious officer of the 10th December, 1817, announcing his make some suggestions favorable to readiness and desire to renew the negotiations this country, Mr. C. asked, who did not feel his conscience reproach him for that transaction?

The act of 1797 being given up on all hands, and the act of 1817 being, as he hought he had shewn, unnecessary, he noped his motion would prevail. If, however, contrary to his belief, the house should decide that the act of 1794 did not cover the case of the existing civil war, and the act of 1817 should be thought necessary to bring it within the provisions of the act of 1794, Mr. C. said he should, in that event, submit another proposition to amend the bill, predicated on the idea that some provision was necessary in addition to the act of 1794. TO BE CONTINUED.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our Relations with Spain. On Saturday the President communicated to the House of Representatives, complete view of the state of our Rela-

ions with Spain, up to this date. The Message and the Report of the Secretary of State are as follows.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negotiation with the Government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties, it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, and place the conduct of the U. States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights, on the high and honorable ground, which it has invariably sustained.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, March 14th, 1818.

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ? March 14th, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senpresent state of the relations between the two governments.

As in the remonstrance by Mr de Onis of the 6th of December, against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a previous communication from him, denouncing the expediion of Sir Gregor McGregor against that place, his note of 9th July, being the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, ness of his proceedings within our jurisof the project of McGregor, sufficient to warrant him in addressing a note upon the subject to this Department, until ten cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws. and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their interposition in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country.

As, in the recent discussions between

arm, without the jurisdiction of the Unit- | Mr. C. said, really and bona fide to per- | breeeding the transmission of new in- office of a mediator. But it has hitherructions to Mr. Onis, and other corresondence of Mr. Onis with this Depart-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

> The documents are of such volume, that it ould require the whole space of our columns or a week to publish them.

We must therefore content ourselves with at his post, as he should be, to attend to the following Abstract, for the present.

No. 1. Is a Letter from the Spanish Minisgainst the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor, then on foot.

No. 2. Is also a Letter from the Spanish ble as that of citizens going abroad to that nothing was omitted—and not even Minister to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. commence war upon the citizens and a poor Amicus Curiz was there to 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, st announced in the President's Message, of ne suppression of the Establishments at Ameia Island and Galvezton.

No. 3. Is a letter from the same to the same, on the existing differences between the United terference of any other government of States and Spain, and to bring the same to a peedy termination.
No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of

State to the Spanish Minister, appointing a ime to communicate with him on the subject f his last note, and assuring him of the satis action of the President at the information it No. 5 Is a long letter from the Minister of

pain, of 29th December last, containing a reatise relative to the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect. No. 6. Is a letter of still greater length, of

the5th January last, from the Spanish Minister, and of the same character, respecting the Wesern Boundary of Louisiana.
No. 7. Is a letter, also of considerable length,

of the 8th January last, respecting the claims of the United States on Spain for SPOLIATIONS.

No. 8. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of the same date making a formal protes against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to con-

No. 9. Is a letter from the Secretary of State o the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th waving a reply to the long letters of M. De Onis, on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent dis cussion heretofore; proposing a negotiation on specific terms; justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further procrastination.

No. 10. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of date January 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intinating that it must be because his argument nd the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c -proposing a different project of a Treaty and renewing the protest against the occupa-tion of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 11. Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former letters; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the mediation of any one or more of the European powers. No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several letters of the Spanish Minister; complying with the wish for a particular reply to his representations, and encing at the source of each of the subects of difference, and exploring them to their present state. This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered ss con-clusive. It is impossible to present the whole of it in one paper. We have selected the concluding paragraphs, which will afford to every reader a general idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary dams to Don Luis De Onis, dated March 12, 1318.

"You perceive, sir, that the govern-

ment of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims ate of 16th December, and of the House which it has been so long urging upon the of Representatives of 24th February last, justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any ferent views towards Spain than those has the honor of submitting to the Presi- of those arguments which appear to you which animate the government of the this government, to guard against. Does dent the correspondence between this De- so luminous and irresistible. Determined partment and the Spanish Minister resid to pursue the establishment of their ing here, since he received the last in- rights, as long as by any possibility they structions of his government to renew can be pursued through the paths of the negotiation which, at the time of the heace, they have acquiesced, as the Mes last communication to Congress, was sus- sage of the President at the commencepended by the insufficiency of his pow- ment of the present session of Congress ers. These Documents will shew the has informed you, in that policy of Spain which has hitherto procrastinated the amicable adjustment of these interests not from an insensibility to their impor tance to this union, nor from any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain; but, because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent when compared with that of the occupa- welfare of both nations, to wait for the tion of Amelia by McGregor, will shew favorable operation of time upon the pre that it was written ten days after that judices & passions opposed to them, thanto event; and the contents of his note of 6th resort to the unnecessary agency of force Dec. shew that measures were taken by After a lapse of thirteen years of patient the competent authorities of the U.S. to forbearance, in waiting for the momen arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawful- when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to liction had been made known to them by a happy and harmonious termination as egalevidence, although he was beyond the the conflicting interests between them reach of the process before it could be it will need little additional effort to wait served upon his person. The tardiness somewhat longer with the same expectaof Mr. Onis's remonstrance is of itself all tion. The President deems this course decisive vindication of the Magistrates of even more advisable than that of referring the United States against any imputation the questions depending between the two of neglect to enforce the laws; for, if the nations to the arbitrament or mediation Spanish Minister himself had no evidence of one or more friendly European pow ers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note o the 10th of February, in reference to this days after it had been accomplished, it subject, is not altogether correct. It is not the British Government which, on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great Britain. The British Government, as must be well known to you have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this Mr. Onis and this Department, there is overture on the part of Spain. The Prefrequent reference to those of the negoti- sident has thought proper, from motives ation at Aranjuez in 1805, the correspon- which he has no doubt will be deemed sadence between the Extraordinary Mis- tisfactory, both to Great Britain and sion of the United States at that period, Spain, to decline uniting in this request. and Don Pedro Cevallos, then the Min- He is indeed fully persuaded that, notister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will be withstanding any prepossessions which also submitted as soon as may be, to be the British government may heretofore vessels who had been on a cruize in that laid before Congress, together with the have entertained with regard to any of

to been the policy, both of Europe and c the United States, to keep aloof from nent, tending to complete the view of the general federative system of each e relations between the two countries. other. The European States are com bined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important in terests and relations, with which the U States have no concern, with which they have always manifested the determina tion not to interfere, and of which no communication being made to them by the governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the in-Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been . the hopes which the promises and profes ons of your government had excited, that the time for the adjustment of these differences with Spain, herself, had at length arrived, the U. States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and amity .-With regard to those parts of the Province of Louisiana, which have been in corporated within the state of that name t is time that the discussion should cease Forming part of the territory of a sove reign and independent state of this union, o dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of oringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorized to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences beween the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the Messages from the President of the United States to Congress, and my letter to you of 16th January, have given the explanations which, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that Island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighborhood of the United States, have always been among the primary inducements of the United States for urging to Spain the expediency to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States.

In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Mor roe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect. Should Spain, say they, " not place a strong orce in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some other power, who might wish to hold it with very dif-United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters,

to the great annoyance of both nations. You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated, and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent forecast of Spain, have been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from i against the United States, and Amelia Isand has been occupied by adventurers to the great annoyance of both nations and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulph of Mexico. Before these events occurred, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the .Executive government, in the case of such a coningency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken, not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapade of keeping or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of napose, either of taking or of retaining it s a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained, and unless ceded by Spain to the United States, it will be restored, thus occupied and misused shall have

It is needless to add, that the proposal, that the United States should take any further measures than those aleady provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States, is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the laws already existing against all hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient and very

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Buenos Ayrean ship Union, Com. Brown, and bri, Independe cia del Sud, capt. Grinnalds, with another patriot

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

To our readers, we are satisfied, the ongressional debate will be most acceptable, the publication of which we have commenced in a preceding part of this paper, on the bill which the National Inelligencer entitles " a bill to sustain our neutral relations," but which, as originally reported, was very aptly styled in the debate, " a bill for the benefit of his majesty the King of Spain!" We shall give the whole of the discussion, because t will shed great light on the course of the measures of government in relation to the contest in South America, and on the principles which should govern us on that subject. The bill, in the course of the debate, was so modified in favor of the patriots, that most of their friends, and the friends of real neutrality, in the house, voted to engross it for a third reading. But the modifications have rendered it so unpleasant to the federal members and the devoted partizans of administration, that the National Intelligencer says it will probably be indefinitey postponed; and thus will the odious nti-neutral law of 1817, still remain in force, to the deep injury of the Southern Patriots, and the shame and disgrace of our country!

In the progress of the debate on our neutral relations, Mr. Forsyth mentioned a vote of thanks passed by the Mexican Congress to Speaker Clay, "for his magnanimous exertions in favor of their cause." Mr. CLAY replied that he had no knowledge of that vote -meaning, we presume, that he had never received any official information of it; Dr. Robinson having merely mentioned in a newspaper that such a vote had passed ;-but, said the Speaker, " of such a distinction, if it were so, I should feel proud. If I have deserved such an honor from the patriots for my exertions, I submit it to my friend from Georgia, whether he does not deserve a vote of thanks from the opposite party [the adored Ferdinand] for his exertions on that side!" If we might be permitted to answer this suggestion of the Speaker, we should say that Mr. Forsyth is not only entitled to a vote of thanks, but a statue of gold, from the adored embroiderer of peiticoats, the immaculate Ferdinand, for his exertions on "that side." Whatever motives may have induced that gentleman to display so much zeal in the passage of bills hostile to the South Americans, and contrary to our neutral duties-and we coubt not his motives were good, the effect of his exertions has been infinitely more favorable to Ferdinand than those of the Chevalier Onis, the Spanish ambassador-Nor will Mr. Forsyth's assertion, though by no means a fact, that the public sentiment has approved the laws against the patriots; nor will his idle and unworthy sarcasms on the conductors of "certain public prints," be at all unacceptable to "the majesty" of enslaved Spain. All intelligence favorable to the cause of the Spanish despot, true or not true; all censure and abuse of those actively hostile to his tyranny, and to his success in forging more galling chains for the South Americans; all these things, proceeding from the chairman of the committee of foreign relations in congress, must be extremely gratifying to Ferdinand; and if the procurement of the passage of the anti-neutral act of congress, of 1817, produced, as Mr. Clay intimates, the bestowal of some honor on the faithful minister of Ferdinand in this country, surely Mr. Forsyth, who may be considered the principal author of that law, and certainly one of its most zealous supporters, is eminently entitled to the most gracious consideration of his "adored majesty."

# "A SPECK OF WAR."

In his place, in congress, Mr. For-SYTH remarked, that " before the end of the present session of congress, he hoped to be permitted to shew to the Speaker, how the adored Ferdinand might be made responsible for the conduct of Spain to the United States." Mr. CLAY "expressed his thanks for this information, and the pleasure it gave him." We should have supposed that this conversation presented "a speck of war in the horizon;" that there was an intention to coerce Spain into a sense of justice to us; but, alas! Mr. Gales says, that Mr. Forsyth's remark " had no such bearing ;" tions and of the United States. No pur- and the Secretary of State has, as our readers will see, formally assured the Spanish minister, that although Spain has committed enormous injuries against us; although the United States have whenever the danger of its being again waited patiently thirteen years, in the hope of a redress of those injuries, "it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer in the same expectaion!" Our government intimates that it is so much in love with peace, entertains so much confidence in the ultimate justice of the Spanish king, that it will not go to war for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. This sort of policy may be denominated candor by people ever ready to eulogize the powers that be ;but, for our part, we think that the veriest tyro in diplomacy, the merest novice in politics, would have had more pruduce than thus to have encouraged Spain in her perseverance in withholding justice from our country. Highly do we estimate the blessings of peace; but, surely, peace can only be preserved, we can only so ure the respect of other powers, by unceasingly holding out to them a determination promptly to resist injuries, and resolutely to punish them, if they are not speedily and spontaneously redressed

of Mr. Adams with the Spanish envoy. The language of the latter is extremel high-toned and offensive, insomuch tha the Secretary of State thus admonished him on the subject-" You more than once intimate, that the American government does not, itself, believe in th validity of the statements and arguments used by its ministers, in support of the claims of the United States. To language and sentiments such as these, the a proposition is before congress to authogovernment of the United States canno reply; nor can it, without an effort, con tinue at all a discussion sullied by such unworthy and groundless imputations. Not only is the language of Don Onis towering and insulting, but his pretensions of the most extravagant nature .-He ever proposes that a part of the sove reign state of Louisiana should be receded to Spain. Now, can it be expected, under all these circumstances, that we can ever hope for a peaceable redress of Spanish wrongs? Was it manly or right for our executive, substantially to tell Spain, that they would wait in peace until her sense of justice might induce her to yield to our just claims? Is it decent or proper that congress, with the indignities of Spain staring them in the it. Much debate took place on internal face, should continue to legislate for her benefit, to the manifest disadvantage of her oppressed and struggling colonists?

NEAPOLITAN NEGOTIATION. The correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the government of Naples, on the pensation whatever being made to our injured merchants. The "legitimate" king of Naples disclaims any responsibithe authority of Murat. This argument, as Mr. Pinkney truly intimates, was furnished by the federal prints in America, which contemned the interests of their own country in their zeal for the interests of legitimate royalty in Europe. As well might one administration of our government refuse responsibility to foreign nations for the acts of a preceding administration, as for the king of Naples to disavow a like responsibility for the acts of a former actual government of his country. Whatever changes take place in the government of a nation, public law & public right require that those changes should be made neither a cause nor a pretext for withholding justice from foreign powers. Any other principle than this, would render commerce and intercourse between nations entirely unsafe, & would destroy all hope of obtaining indemnity from one set of rulers for the violence and robberies committed by the authority of another set of rulers of the same country. We suppose, however, that, evaporate in "words, words, words!"

# GAZETTE SUMMARY.

News has been received from England to the 30th of January. We shall give an article or two, in another No. of our paper, showing the respect which the English begin to pay to us, and the compliments they have bestowed upon the Franklin 74, and our navy in general. The markets in London and Liverpool for Tobacco and Cotton were very good and prices getting higher. Sea Island cotton was from 2s. 5d. to 3s. Orleans 23 1-2d. Flour was not brisk. The parliament assembled January 27; the Prince Regent's speech contains nothing of interest: it states that the strongest assurances of friendship had been received from foreign powers, and that improvement had taken place in the domestic industry and prosperity of England. A Ioan of 3 millions, at 5 per cent. was opened for Prussia in London. A third edition of Lady Morgan's France had been published. A London paper says that" Mr. Bagot has formally protested against the occupation of Florida by the United States, either as a cession from Spain, or in any other manner." A Paris print states, as report, "that the government of the United States, having been invited to accede to the Holy Alliance, has answered, that they adopt the principles of it; but that a formal adhesion would not be consistent with the spirit of their constitution." The people of Naples are represented to be very much dissatisfied with the proceedings of their king. Of the cholera morbus, 4 or 500 persons died a day at Calcutta for some time, occasioned by eating bad

Gen. Aury and suite have left Amelia Island, as has col. Bankhead.

Five respectable citizens of Georgia have certified, that the patriots, who took possession of Amelia Island, were not guilty of giving any shelter or encouragement to runaway negroes from the Unit ed States; that no slaves were introduc ed by the patriotic government, nor by any individuals belonging to it, into the southern states; that Amelia was not made a place for smuggling, & that the deportment of the patriot authorities was invariably honorable and respectful to our laws and people.

The three fellows, who robbed the mail near Havre de Grace in Maryland, have been taken up, two of them named same name in Philadelphia, with 5 or 6 of their accomplices. Large sums were found on them; 90,000 dollars had been recovered at the General Post Office, at latest accounts. The whole plot has been

Dupont's powder mills'on the Brandy wine were blown up the 19th of March, upwards of 30 people killed, and many wounded. The principal magazine, one of the factories, the refinery and drying of the factories, the refinery and drying house, were saved, as were also Dupont red to General Gaines; though it was Monte Video side of the river Plate, and a April 10, -8th

lown up the other day, though very little damage was done.

Resolutions have been referred in congress, to the committee of internal improvements, for inquiry into the expelency of authorizing subscriptions on the part of the United States to the canals proposed to be cut on the Kentucky and Indiana sides of the Falls of Ohio; and rize the general government to subscribe one thousand shares of stock to the Company for making a canal between the Delaware and Chesapeak, as is a bill making an appropriation to complete the Great Cumberland Turnpike. These proceedings have immediately grown out of a decision of the house of representatives, by a majority of 90 to 75, construction of post roads, military and escape to the settlement. other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses." Of the Governor had ordered the Pulaski troop Kentucky members, Merssrs. Clay, An- of cavalry to scour the frontier. derson, Johnson, Quarles, Robertson and Trimble, voted for the resolution; Messrs. Desha, New and Speed against

improvements, and the powers of con-

gress on the subject. Mr. CLAY and col. Johnson were very zealous supporters of the resolution which was adopted, as import. A letter from Washington, subject of remuneration for American Mr. CLAY on the occasion :- "The galships and merchandise confiscated by the leries of the house were crowded, in former government of that kingdom, has consequence of a report that Mr. CLAY been laid before congress and published. and Mr. BARBOUR were expected to come in a form well calculated to ensure it suc-No hope is held out by it, of any com- out on the resolutions expressive of the cess; manifesting great delicacy towards power of congress to construct roads and the most able and ingenious speeches on independence should be acknowledged, lity for the injustice committed under the negative of the question, which I have and placing a fund at his disposal whenever heard." "Mr. CLAY arose, full of ever he shall depute an envoy to the refavor of roads and canals were aiming, support of this very politic and just prousurpation. "If," said Mr. CLAY, "it be livered a luminous and able speech, would have strengthened it; if it be usurpation to unite by stronger and more intimate ties, the various sections of the country; if it be usurpation to promote commerce, internal trade, and domestic convenience; if it be usurpation to advance the power, wealth, glory, and magnificence of the nation, as expressly warranted by the constitution; then are we usurpers." I do not repeat his exact words, but such were his ideas. After few bold, nervous, and appropriate introductory remarks, he proceeded to ex- and the subject of a war with Spain. No may be relied on, as it comes in such a manner, the constitutional objections of his adversaries. He concluded his speech in a masterly prophetic view of our fuas usual, the claims upon Naples will ture grandeur. While he pointed his finger to the map of the United States, being at the south end of the hall, and painted the scenes which would surround us, when fifty or a hundred millions of people should cover our soil; when he arose to the phrenzied vehemence of the great Athenian orator, and being upon he future strength, power and glory of our republic, in the expansion of her internal resources, every heart was silent, every ordinary emotion was suspended. It was indeed a great effort, and com- tentiary and of charge des affaires. Be- to have upwards of eighty vessels of war, everal of the foreign ministers were CLAY. These two distinguished men, vened prior to that event. Nor would any European orators, in her delibera- appropriation was suspended, to obtain tive assemblies. Mr. CLAY is certainly one additional information from the execu- Capt. John Hadell, bound out of La Plaof the greatest popular orators I ever tive. Yet I am sorry to think that he

> pular speaker." Michigan territory a delegate in con- practically be as just and impartial to the

John Tiernan was the other day hung near Pittsburg for the murder of Patrick it. It does not treat them, nor does it

The U. S. ship Hornet is about to sail from New York, for St. Domingo and the Spanish Maine.

The election in New Hampshire has terminated in the complete triumph of the republican party, by increased majorities.

# EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11.

Gentlemen-A report has this mornng reached us, which we fear may be true, to this purport: General Gaines, with a few others, set off some time last month from Fort Early, to descend the river (Flint) to Fort Scott. The report is, that the boat was stoved on the 25th ult.; Major Wright, (aid to General Gaines and son of Gov. Wright) with others, said to be drowned. General Gaines was seen to reach the shore (by a man who gained the opposite side, and brings the report) but has not since been heard of, and is thought to have fallen HARE in Baltimore, and another of the into the hands of the hostile Indians .-Such is the rumor-we pray God it may not be true, but fear it is so.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Nat. Int.

THE INDIAN WAR. Our accounts from Milledgeville, uner date of the 13th instant, furnish us

We have run over the correspondence and his family. A part of Mr. Trotter's not without some foundation, an accident | band of Buenos Ayrean troops; the latwder works below Lexington, was also having occurred, of the particulars of the were defeated. The patriots, comreports from the interior are so vague as to lose all definite shape before they

reach even Milledgeville. A skirmish took place on the 9th inst. between a party of militia of Telfair county, and fifty or sixty Indians, which resulted in the rout of the militia. Several are known to be killed, among whom is Major Cothom, and the fate of several others is not known. A part of Short has been chosen his successor. the detachment escaped, bringing off with them one badly wounded. Several Indians were killed in the skirmish, which, it is believed, the Indians brought on by || Sterling, Bowling-Green, Russellville, that congress has power, under the con- the stratagem of letting a young man, Glasgow, Lancaster, and perhaps others. stitution, to appropriate money for the whom they scalped a few days before,

In consequence of this skirmish, the

### POSTSCRIPT.

Congress.-In the house of representatives, Mr. CLAY moved, on the 25th of March, an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing a year's sawell as some others of nearly the same lary and an outfit for a minister to Buenos Ayres, whenever the President shall published in New York, thus speaks of think fit to send one. This is the anxiously expected motion of Mr. CLAY, in reference to a recognition of South American independence. It has been mad the President; intimating to him the canals. Mr. Barbour delivered one of wish of congress that South American out to pieces a fine regiment of huzzars, the vital stamina for proud debate. It public of La Plata, the most firmly eshad been suggested, that gentlemen in tablished of the patriot governments. In unknowingly, at a broad and dangerous position, Mr. CLAY is stated to have deusurpation to strengthen this union as which occupied him four hours. He was Washington, the father of his country, supported by Mr. Holmes, Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, Mr. Tucker, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Floyd; and opposed by Mr. Forsyth, gen. Smith, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Hugh NELSON, & Mr. SMYTH. No debate of greater magnitude, nor any one displaying greater ability, has perhaps ever taken place in congress. It involved a plain away, in a powerful and emphatic decision had occurred at the date of our manner as to put the truth beyond a latest advices.

In the bill, the proposed amendment to which produced the debate above described, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to pay the salaries and defray the expenses of the three commissioners sent by the President, last winter, to South America, to gain information of the state of that country. Mr. CLAY protested against this appropriation, because the constitution did not justify the appointment of such commissioners, and it was in violation of a positive law of congress, fixing the grade of the only ministers to be sent abroad, that of minister plenipopensated with a retributive applause. sides, the President had not submitted among which are some frigates. present, and I was proud to have them the Senate, as was his duty, before they witness the speeches of Barbour and sailed, inasmuch as congress had conas well as many others in the American the mission prove of much benefit. We Senate, will challenge a competition with shall publish the debate hereafter. The

Notwithstanding the prediction of the wants one great requisite-preparation. National Intelligencer to the contrary, His manner of speaking, his gestures, the bill concerning our neutrality in the the intonations of his voice, his full and contest between Spain and her former impressive emphasis, every thing is of colonies, amended so as to place the the highest order; but deep and patient patriots on a more favorable footing than research-strong habits of thinking-la- our laws have heretofore viewed them, borious preparation and mature arrange- has passed the house of representatives ment, are sometimes wanting in this po- of the United States. The anti-neutral law of 1817 is repealed, as well as that of A bill has passed the house, giving to 1797; and though the new bill will not patriots in its operations, as could be wished, something is gained for them by permit our courts to treat them, as pirates. It goes far to recognize their existing governments as lawful and independent. In a word, we consider their florious cause as gaining ground in the estimation of congress, who are pursuing, though with too slow a pace, the path marked out to them by public sentiment

on the subject. The bill to alter the flag of the United States, directing that it shall have 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 20 stars, with a blue field, the stars to be increased as new states are added to the union, has passed the House of Representatives.

A message from the President to congress, states the origin and progress of the Seminole War, and expresses the H'r. CRUTCHER, expectation, that it will not be long before that tribe and its associates will receive their merited punishment. No battle appears to have been fought. Another message communicates additional documents relative to the patriot estab ishment at Amelia, which the President says confirm the wisdom of its occupation by the American troops. A third message transmits documents con-dark complexion, heavy built, his left hand corning the state and independence of South America, and certain official and with the agents of La Plata, Chili and Venezuela.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the eport of the disaster said to have occur- had occurred between Artigas on the secure him in any Jail so I get him again.

WILHAM RICHARDS.

which we have no information, except | manded by the French General Brayer that some person was drowned. From had not succeeded at Talcahuana, the the present state of our information, we only port retained by the Spaniards in incline to believe that Major Wright es- C. ili; but the Chilians cannot probably caped, as well as General Gaines. The ever be subdued. A letter writer very illiberally, and we hope fallaciously, says that "republicanism can never flourish in La Plata." This is doubtless an aspersion.

A rumor, not credited, prevailed at Washington, March 28, of a battle between Jackson and the Indians.

Dr. Drake has resigned his profes. sorship in our Medical College; -Dr.

The "Central Bank" at Bardstown, goes into operation 1st of June, as do almost immediately the banks at Mount-

### General Mina not Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 27. On the authority of two Letters received in this City, one from the aid of Gen. Mina dated 14 days since, the other from Gen. Mina himself, dated only 20 days since, we are justified in asserting that the account published of that officer being taken and shot, is without foundation, and that his affairs are now in a more prosperous situation than ever they hare yet been .- (Fed. Rep.

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS. Extract of a letter received at St. Thomas, from Porto Bello, 19 Feb. 1818. "Bolivar is at Hogara, where La Terra efeated Sazazyo. He has 12 pieces of ertillery and 3000 men. A few days ago his cavalry surprized the Royalists, and

of Ferdinand the 7th, 500 in number. The advanced pickets of the Royalists, have been also defeated, in some late attacks by the cavalry of the Patriots, which is very formidable, and has formed a junction with Bolivar. Morillo has advanced from Calabozo to join the army. Much is expected from his presence and should the Patriots risk a general engagement, Morillo no doubt will succeed, otherwise it is very doubtful. By this you will perceive that Bolivar is adancing and Morillo on the defensive.

Both main armies are not one day's march from each other; but the vast superiority of the Patriots' cavalry shields their army from Morillo's infantry. We discussion of the policy of recognizing look every hour for some decisive act South American independence; the con- from one side or the other. The fact is, dition of that country; the conduct of Morillo is surrounded; and, unless by our government in relation to it; our some desperate act on his part, it will be policy in regard to Europe generally, difficult for him to escape. The above doubt."

Good News from the Patriots.

From a Nassau (N. P.) Paper. Late information from Quayaquil and Panamma states, that the Royalist Army in Peru had capitulated to the patriots; and that in consequence the armies of Buenos Ayres and Chili, which had united, were on their march for Lima. Casco, the former capitol of Peru, had become ndependent, which excited great alarm in Lima, the present capitol. The ports of Lima, and Quayaquil were strictly blockaded by the patriots, who are said

> FROM BUENOS AYRES. PILILADELPHIA, NARCH 14.

Capt. Oliver, of the ship Augustus, from Buenos Ayres, informs, that about the 10th of November, the Buenos Ay rean government schooner Atrevido, of 18 guns and 150 men, commanded by ta on a cruize, was brought to by a Portuguese sloop of war, the commander of which demanded to search the schr. and examine her papers. The demand was refused, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the capture of the sloop of war, and in the loss of many men on both sides. Soon after the action closed, a Portuguese frigate came up, took both vessels, and carried them into Montevideo, where the schr. remained, and her officers and erew in prison, late in December.

> -69-MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. R. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM HOWE, to Miss NANCY SIMPSON, both of this county. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David Robinson, Mr. CUMBERLAND WILSON, of this place, to Miss MARY HARPER, of Woodford - " Won by the charm

"Of goodness irresistible, and all "In sweet confusion lost, she blush'd consent."

BANK OF GREEN RIVER. THE CAPITAL STOCK THE CAPITAL STOCK

been subscribed in the town of GLASGOW,

on the 1st Monday of April, 1818, according

law, an Election for a President and Eight Di rectors to said bank, will be held in the court house in said town, on MONDAY, the 11th of MAY next, in pursuance of the Act of Incor JOHN GORIN, Sen'r. 7 WM. SAVAGE, WM. T. BUSH, ALEX'R. ADAIR, RICH'D GARNETT.

Jos. WINLOUK Glasgow, April 4, 1818-[April 10]-4t Fifty Dollars Reward. ANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Bath County on Flat Creek on the 13th day of February last, a negro man named

PETER, About forty years old, five feet six inches high on when he went away a blue frock linse unofficial conversations and negotiations James coat and pantaloons of the same, linse with the agents of La Plata, Chili and vest, and a wool hat, took with him a black frock coat of linsey Janes. It is supposed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above ler date of the 13th instant, furnish us A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the reward will be given to any person who will he pleasing occasion of contradicting the 23d January, informs that a sort of war deliver said fellow to me in Bath County, or

The Important Day,

## THIS MORNING. At 10 o'clock precisely, the wheels of the GRAND

Masonic Hall Lottery, Commence their revolutions in the spacious oom over Messrs. Higgins & Pritchatt's store,

posite Keen's tavern. Those who have not yet purchased tickets, nd wish to draw the capital priz Five Thousand Dollars,

ayable in part by tickets, which tickets may 90 THOUSAND DOLALRS Must make a purchase this morning. Tickets are now selling with astonishing rapidity. and will soon advance in price.

April 10-1t

# AUCTION SALE.

On Thursday next, April 16, Will be Sold at Auction,
HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF
BEDS & BEDDING, BUREAUS, TABLES, CHAIRS, 1 STOVE & PIPE, &c. &c. le to commence at ten o'clock, at the house of John O'Harra, next door to Mr. Rankin, on

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aucs.

## LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA,
A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS, WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for

N. B .- TWO YOUNG LADIES, of res pectable connexions, are wanted as APPREN-TICES to the Millinery Business. April 10-tf

Hope Powder Mills, One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, AVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States

and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos. well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at

SPENCER COOPERS CO.

# MUSKRATS.

4000 MUSKRATS, of a very suberior quality, FOR SALE, at 20 cents per Skin. Enquire Jeremiah Buckley E. J. WINTER. April 10-3t

Wax Calf Skins.

The Subscriber, amongst his other Stock of LEATHER, HAS ON HAND,

40 Doz. PRIME WAX CALF SKINS, Which he will dispose of on moderate terms JOHN HULL.

25 bbls. ORLEANS SUGAR OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Henry Casteen Francis Combs

UST RECEIVED and for sale by WILLIAM LEAVY & SOA. April 10-3t

E. PARMLY,

sent opportunity.

ILL execute in the line of his Profession in Lexington for a few days longer. Perons wanting his professional services; will find it advantageous to avail themselves of the pre-

Application to be made at his lodgings, at Mrs. Essex's, Main street. April 10-3t

# Literary Notice.

THE SUMMER SESSION N the TRANSPLYANIA UUIVERSITT, will as usual, commence on the FIRST MONDAY James Elliah Ellis Sual, commence on the FIRST MONDAY James Elliott. Robert Evans week of September During the first week of he session, the classes will be formed in the epartments of Languages and Mathematicson the second week, courses of Lectures will NATURAL AND BIBLICAL CRITI-

MORAL PHILOSO-CISM, AND SYSTEMATIC ASTRONOMY. THEOLOGY.

The two courses on Philosophy, will embrace it least One Hundred Lectures. The number of Lectures on the other subjects, will be regulated, by the time which those who may attend them, may have to devote to these stu-The prices of tuition, in the University, are

\$10 per session, in the department of Languages, and \$12 50, in the Scientific Departnents. In all the departments, the arrange nents will be such, that every student will be fully employed-and the situation of one who may be disposed to be idle, very disagreeable. R. H. BISHOP.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Jessamine and the adjacent counties, in he Practice of the LAW, and promises that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to merit their patronage. His Office is kept in the first rick house north of Gen. Lewis's tavern, in the town of Nicholasville.

April 10-4t

A Female House Servant. HO understands cooking and washing, i wanted on hire, for whom an EXTR. PRICE will be given, either by the month or year. Enquire at the Gazette Office. April 10-3t

#### TANNING AND

Dressing of Leather. THE subscriber is desirous of employing good workman in the above mechanics usiness. To one who can come well recom ended, for integrity, industry and sobriety

with a small family, or without, constant employment and very liberal wages will be given.

A.MES. S. MAGOWAN. Mount-Sterling, April 10-4t

## NOTICE.

MY friends in Georgetown, the Great-crossings, the Stamping-Ground, Frankfort, Nicholasville, Versailles, &c. are requested to end me their lists of subscribers to the Castri-They are also requested to continue their exrtions in the cause of correct principles.

X. J. GAINES.

# Kentucky Society,

For the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

N Adjourned Meeting of this Society, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in exington. The friends of Domestic Manuactures, are particularly requested to attend R. WICKLIFFE, President. April 10-1t.

Ten Dollars Reward. DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendez-vous of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, in Lexington, Ky. on the night of the 5th inst.

THOMAS ALSOP, A private of said regiment, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, born in Caroline county, Va. had on when he went away, a round hat, grey round bout, and pantaloons, and white flannel shirt. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and either gives him up to an officer of the United States rmy, secures him in jail, or delivers him to me at this place, shall receive the above reward, nd all reasonable charges.

R. B. HYDE, Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry.

April 10-3t

To the Citizens of Lexington.

NOTICE. THE ELECTION of Two Trustees for the Town of Lexington, to fill the vacancies ccasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Stethen Chipley and Oliver Keene, is postponed until SATURDAY, the 25th day of the present

By order of the Board, Teste, H. B. SMITH, CLK. April 10-1t

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles, Ky.—which, if not taken out be-

fore the first of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. Mr. Jordan Wm. Abbott Beverly Allen And. Alexander Robert Johnson William N. Kidd Veal Alexander James Ashley John Atkins

Presley T. Lampton Peter Alexander Fanny T. Lewis George Armstrong Mary Linn Francis T. Lewis B. Longe, 2 Wm. L. Breckenridge John Long, Jr. Sineon Bohannon John H. Lea Richd. Bivians Harman Bowmar, Esq. Sarah Lampkin Dr. J. C. Blackburn, 2

Elijah Buford

Wm. J. Baker

Jerry Collins

Wm. Chilton

John Dozer

Thos. Glenn

Gabriel Gaines

James B. Gow

Wm. B. Gardner

Lucinda Coleman

German Brittenham Nicholas Mosby Andrew M'Knight Andrew Muldrow Thos. A. Brooking, 2 Edward Minter, 2 Mm. A. Miskell, 2 John M'Kinney, Jr. Alexander R. Maely, 3 Thomas R. Martin, 2

Capt. John Buford James Bates Johnson Malone Daniel Bell Wm. Barnett James M'Cormack Wm. H. Cosby, 2 Francis Norvell Elijah Creed G. T Cotton 3 James C. Caldwell, 2

William O'Banion William R. Parker Andrew Combs, 2 Wm. Campsey J. Pilcher, 2 Susan R. Pleasants Wm. Christopher, Jr. James Peters Edw. Chapman John Payne William Peper Eliza F. Carthra, 2 Elijah Pierce

Joseph Ratliff John Radden Seth Ramsay George Caplinger, 2 William Rearden Clerk Woodford cty. 4 James Rigsby

Jacob Darneal Abigil Richards William Right James Dunegan Thos. Dickson Smith Story John Stockden David Summers Durrough & Eavans Adam Summers Betsy Dicky Benj. O. Smith Robert Stevenson, 2

Beni. Estess John Smith, Jr. Sheriff Woodford cty Mrs. Ann Steel William Smith Isaac Southworth Anne Foster Edmund Scearcy Martin Ford Scearcy & Smith Joseph Smith Wm. George

Nallery Thomas John Taylor D. Thornton Jacob Utterback

Richd, Holding Benj. Vance Michael R. Hall Benj. Van Charles Vigus Robt. Harrison Thomas Wilson Jeremiah Harbon

Sarah H. W. Williams Adam Harper Jane Wright Catherine Williams Robt. Hix Powhattan Wooldridge Wm. Hearndon William Wooldridge John Hawkins, Esq. Joseph Woolfolk Isaac Williams Edward Howe John Wright Bazilla Wright Thos. Hopkins Ceorge Hufford Charles Ware

David L. Jackson William D. Young JOSEPH W. BRYSON, D. P. M. Versailles, April 10-3t

Bank of Georgetown. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE WHOLE STOCK of the Bank

of Georgetown, has been subscribed for, nd ONE-FIFTH THEREOF actually paid .-The shareholders are therefore required to attend in Georgetown, at the corner brick house now occupied by Sabrett Offutt, on the 4th day of MAY next, for the purpose of electing President and eight Directors to the said

JAMES JOHNSON, JOB STEVENSON, P. B. PRICE: Com'rs. S. THEOBALD,

WM. B. KEENE, April 3-3t

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Blackford, living near Nicholasville, one Grey Horse, ten years old, blind in the right eye, shod all round, fourteen hands high—appraised to \$30 this 19th of Janua v, 1818.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, j. F.

A LIST

Of letters remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, K. on the 1st of April 1818, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Hersman Mathias Post Office as dead letters.

Brink Rhoda

Brent Hugh

Bell Eunice

Belist Sophia

Bryan William

Bamester Henry

Barkley Daniel

Baxter Hannah

Ballard James

Brim Philip

Burk Samuel

Brown Selly

Bryan John

Brazier William

Blackburn Thomas

Burk Saml. & Mary

Bourcherie Antony

Brooks Benjamin, 2

Bywaters Handkerson

Buck Charles, 2

Bywaters Robert

Baker Henry

Baker Allen

Baker Elizabeth

Bertie George, 2

Ballard Charles, 2

Chipman Charlotte

Chowning Theopholis

Cooland Edward

Chalmon William

Caufman David

Coppage Rhodin Clark Ray

Clemmons Henry

Carter Edward

Cooke Susan N

Carr Martha

Coburn A.

Cunningham John

Christian William

Coolridge Nathaniel

Cunnigam Robert Carmer William C.

Clazett Thos. W.

Cropper Thomas

Cunning James

Correy Isaac, 3

Clark Enoch, 2

Devenport Henry

Duncan Benjamin B.

Derritt Pleasant

Dunlap William

Dow Stephen H.

Dougherty James

Essex William, 2

Harrison Dulcinea

Hamilton George

Hart Nathaniel

Haldeman John

Holtcham Mr.

Hynes Andrew Col.

How Edward

Entritte Mr.

Desportes Monsieur

Dickinson Elijah

Chrisman Joseph

Curtis John

Crawford Hezekiah

Crawford Catharine

Cooper Spencer & Co.

Baughton James

Barbour P. C. S.

Buckhannon Mary

Brittingham German

Brothwell Beach

Bartlett William

А. cuff John K. W. Allen Montgomery Arther Mrs. Aitkin John Allen Elvin Allen William Anderson John Anderson William Anderson Richard Alson George S. Adams William Abernathy Black-ston L. 2 Atkinson John Ashbrook Aaron Adams John Andrews Phineas, 2 Allen Sarah Askins Benjamin Atchison Hamilton Allbough John Atchison Juliet G. Alexander Angues Abbev Ansel Anderson William P. Armstrong David Adams Polly

Brown Preston W. Boggs Robert Black Basel Barkley Shadrach Buzzard Marv Bournois Sausia J. Boone George Babbet Seth Beeler William Burrowes Nathan Brownlee James Boone Samuel Barker William C. Berry Richard Pane William 2 Buford Abraham Col. Ball Elizabeth Bates Ephraim Rell John Ballard James Ball Austin Bony William Berry Benjamin Buckhannan George Bacon Simon Rosler Henry Baxter Eliza wman William, 2 Rall James Butcher George ronaugh William Burke Thomas Brown William Barnes James Bridewell Henry Bird Anna Bunch James Bebb Ann

Beatty James Carr Nicholas Cockrill Chilton Coleman John B. Cromwell Benjamin Cannon George Cochran William A. Coleman Chiles 2 Cannon F. R. 2 Campbell Robert A. Coleman Nicholas, 2 Coleman James, 2 Carmel Elijah Caldwell Elizabeth Clark Catharine, 2 Close John, 2 Chinn Sarah, 3 Crawford Joshua
Campbell Charles I Chamberlain Thomas Campbell Mary Ann Caldwell Charles, 2 Cambbell Isabella Crumbaugh Daniel Clark Maria Crothers John Chance Clemet R. Coleman Mr. Caldwell Jane Chambers Maxwell Carson James Connor Francis Caldwell Susannah Christian Isabella

Daniel John Deff John, 4 Dawson Stephens Dawson Thomas Davis Elizabeth Davenport Will am, 2 Diaz Mrs. Davis Margaret Davis William, 2 Deen Joshua Dines John, 4 Dunlap Robert Dollins William H-Duncan Benjamin Dickey William Drake Joh Dishman William, 2 Dunavan William Dixon John T.

Evans John B. 2 Elbert Henry, 2

Fleming John Ford John Federisie Ferdinand, 2 Fazer William jun. Favor John Fuller Sylvester R. Frazer Joseph C. Fishell Michael, 2 Ford Hannah Frisbee Jonathan Ferguson John Ferguson James, 2 Foord William, 2 Fortson John Ford Benjamin Faulconer Lewis Fury Peter Fisher Mr.

Gorman Archibald Gotham John, 2 Grrdner James Greham David Garrett Thomas G. Gibson John, 2 Grimes Darlinda Graham Mr. Greene Charles Grinstead Robert Gibson Robert Gatewood Apphia G. Grover Joel Garrison James, 4 Graves John Garrett Thomas Garnett Lewis Graham William M. 3 Gregsby John Gibney Alexander Gregg Jacob Giltner Catharine Gordon Thomas Gilbert Valentine Grant Mary M.

Gardner Jane Henry John Huggems Edward Holmes Eliza Hillox James Hurst John, 2 Hall Alexander Howell C D. 3 Higgins Sarah Houghton Reuben Helm Lewis Holman Jacob H. Hubbard Silas Hodges Francis Heran David, 4 Hughes Thomas Hill Thomas iun. Holmes William H. Hartman George Henry John. 2 Holmes Richard Haller Lewis

Il Harvey Clara Hubbell William D. Hews Thomas Higbee John

> Jordan William E. Jo es Richard Johnson William J. Jones Nicholas Jackson Tobita Jacobs Green Johnson Harry Jones Oswald S.

Kidd Walker, 2 Kile | homas Kinkade Robert Kelley James Kenning James

Lewis Peter Linginfilder John Littel Charles Latimer John Lay William Lane William N. Lafon Nicholas Long Isaac Linkhorn George Lanphear Benjamin, 5 Long James Lemon Augusta Lincoln Charles B. Lankert Joseph

Miller John Moore Samuel S. Miller Joel Moore J. Mallery Henry Mills Joseph Manns Solomon Murphey Jerry Marshall James L. Mathen Benjamin Morgan William Moore James F. Muper Jacob Morriss David Mayhugh Michael Moffutt C. H. Marsden George Manuel William Meredith Major Mahan Thomas Morgan William Martin William Martin James Moore Mary

Millvain Mr. M Dowell William, 2 M Kernon John M Dowell James M.Fall John MIsaac Isaac M Donald George M Intire Rawleigh M Dougal James
M Dowell John M Coyl Polly M Connell John M Conathy Jacob M Clelland John McChesney Samuel M Carty Barbary

Nuttle Thomas Norris Robert Norton Sylvester Nelson Robert New William

O'Harves Mary Osgood John

Palmontier William Patterson Samuel Prentis William Parks John Proctor John Partlow John G. Proctor John Porter Ephraim Patterson James Prall Daniel H. Penn George Peyton John B. Platt John Peak Thomas Pickett John or Wm. Pilcher Lewis Plummer Samuel Plummer S. G. 3 Patterson David W. Plunkett James Pemberton Mr. Purkins James Pinkard George

Ruby Elizabeth Rice David Ruthe James H. Ralston Lazarus Rathbone Jonathan Roman William Rogers Jeremia, 3 Russell Mary O. cohror Jacob Rainboro Thomas Rulon Benjamin, 2 Runyan John Rogers Achilles Rogers James Riley Benjamin B. Robertson Moses, 2

Riley John Sidenor John P. simms Ann Sutliffe John Sawdon David Steel John Stevens William Satterwhite Mann taley Juliann Scott William Sullivan Corneling wigart John Smith H. B. yms Mary mith Clement Steele Brice mith Elias smith James Smith Benjamin Saint Dusky Jacob Sharp Elizia Smith Jesse Shuck David Sadler John argent Dabnev Shoots Frederick Stapleton George Schoolar Lewis

Smith J. B. N.

narking Wm.

Smith George

libias John W.

Spiers Green

Headinburg Peter Harp George & Conrad Hart Louisiana B. Hampton Andrev Hutchinson Wm. B. Hillyar James Hamilton George Harrison Ed. gan John W.

II Thompson Thomas

Turner William, 2

homas Caroline O.

odd William L. 2

Taylor Hannah H.

Vardeman Jeremiah

Winters Jacob. 2

illiamson David, 2

Williams Byram, 2

Welsh, Craig, & Co. Watt W. S. 5

Watts Frederick

Watkins Elisha

Webb William

Withron William

Warren James B. Walden William

Wilson Gabriel

Wells Robert

Wyatt James

Watts David

Wilson James

right John. 5

Wilson Samuel

Warble Jacob

Whiting J.

Waltz F.

Wallace Samuel R.

Warren Gooper, 3

Wilson Elizabeth

Woodson Thos. J.

Worthington S.

Woodruff Aaron

Wyne Benjamin

Wilson Alexander

Windsor Benjamin

Secretary Lodge, No. 1

Wyatt Walter, 2

Young William

Court

April 3-3t

parties.

Ward George

Welmon E.

Vanney Mr.

West John

Walker W.

West Lewis

Webb James

Williamson Elizabth. 4 Webb Thos. W.

Wellington Joel

Walker Abrahan

Williams Henson

Williams Richards

Woodruff Ezra

Whaley James

Wade Willidey

Wittmeyer John

Wilson John

Wright William

Wilson Harvey

Woodruff Wm.

Wade Wm.

Clerk Fayette CircuitGrand Secretary of the

Persons calling for Letters in this List,

are requested to mention that they are adver-

TO THE LADIES

MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house

lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street

where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split Straw BONNETS. Also, a va-

ticles usually kept in that line of business.

OCRIMPING done in the neatest manner

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-

ing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John

Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent o.

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the usiness of said concern will be closed by the

ubscriber, who requests those that stand in

lebted thereto, to come forward and settle

their accompts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.

Genuine Spanish Segars,

and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Partnership Dissolved.

All those having demands on the firm, are re

quested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make

payment to Ashton & Beach, who are author-

The Coach Making Business.

riages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired

on the shortest notice, and neatest manner

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

In the Corner House near the Public Square

DRY GOODS LINE,

GROCERIES, of the best quality,

HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS

WARE.

Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,

All of which will be sold on the best terms

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S.

AVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retailor whole-

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF-

BROAD CLOTHS, | NEGRO CLOTHS,

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and

Tobacco.

BLANKET'S,

HARD-WARE,

Lexington, Sept. 13-tf.

NAILS of every des-

cription, &c. &c.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Lexington, Feb. 21-tf.

sale, an assortment of

CASSIMERES,

and WRAPPING PAPER.

CASSINETS.

KERSEYS,

above three times.

SATTINETS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

ous articles of the latest fashions in the

In all its various branches, is still carried on

R. ASHTON,

HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington Sept. 27-tf.

ised to receive the same.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816.

cty of CAPS and COLERETS, with other ar-

Walker Matthew

Young George, 2

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

Grand Lodge Ky.

Warring John W.

Whittington Thos.

Wiggington Wm. G.

Taul Samuel

'eague James

Frotter David

Thorn William

Umstadd John

Vance James

Johnson Nicholas Jones Redd Ingles James Jones Blake B. Johnson Solomon Johnson Thomas Johnson Henry Jones Thomas

Keas Isaac Kent Lesley Keller John Keller Jacob

Leuba Monsieur, 2 Lyle Jane, 2 Lytle William Leak Ignatius Lafont F.
Lacefield Sicket Logan William Lincoln Charles Lightner William Leonard Whitehead Lockerbie George Longater Abraham Lacotte L.

Mallory Jacob Moore MD. Samuel Martin Jonathan Mitchell Thos. Muir John Morton John B. Mitchell James Moore Moses Medley Frances Mermond George Morrison John Marshall John Murders Jefferson Morrison James M. 2 Mann Lebriton J. Moler John, 2 Moore Mary Millron Thomas Markle Jacob Morrison James Maddocks William Morgan Charles W. Myers Barbary

M Daniel Susanna M'Millen Sampson M'Ginnis Betsey M Pherson Elijah M. Cracken John M Kee Jane M'Afee Robert M Dowell Martha M Mahen James M'Arther Peter M. Cormack John, 2 M Mickin James M' Cauley Robert M Clane Andrew M. Conathy Jacob M. Carty John B.

New Sarah Nicholson Charles H. Nelson Thomas Nall John S.

O'Harvers Sarah Oxley Joseph

Price William Patrick John Paul. P, Poague Grattin Patterson Samuel Paxton Edward Le Payne John Potter Charles, 2 Perkins Uta Pankey Francis Purkins Garrett Phillips Robbins Pryor Wm. B. Pickett George Powers Joseph Parsons Sylvester Prentiss Wm. Purkins John Pratt Wm. F. Payne Edward Patson William

Reynolds Sarah, 2 Riggs Erasmus Rule Peter Rice Luther Ron Giles Rutherford Jesse Rhea Robert Russell Rolley Richardson Mary R. Rice John Rust Alexander Robert James Robards John W. Rucker Abner Rucker James R.

Sanders Samuel Stewart James Schivel John Stuart Rev. Mr. Sanford Susan L. Shivel George Satterwhite Ann P. Sprinkle John Summars W. B. Sorrel John Short James Sparke James, 2 Shipman Elikam Spangler John Scott George Sands A. L. Stenling E. J. Solvin Lewis Stott George Stokes Win. S. Smith Stephen Sellers Thomas W Scott Thomas Simmons Solomon Smith Margaret Short Peyton, 2 Simpson George Smith James idenor George P. Sabb Richard Stapleton Harrison Shryock J. & S. Senbranum Mr. Stedman Ebenezer, 2 Stout Ashton

Turner Anson

Tucker William

OF NEW-ORLEANS. Tapp Wilson Talbott Wichael Taylor Hubbard Thompson Fulton Todd Jane

ealthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the boats and shi Nov. 15-tf Voorhees John M.

Vigus Elizabeth Vawter Richard Vallandingham George Vandlear Bernard Vigus Darias W. Wright Gideon (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS,) Warner Joseph CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of Wright Guy Wilkinson Sterling he house of M'Calla, Gaines & Co. have on hand, and are importing, a very exten-Warble Elizabeth sive supply of Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c. Welsh Thomas Weatheread Mr. Which they will sell on the most moderate Wadsworth Wilson terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may fa-Whiting Daniel Worley Kettey

vor them with their calls. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by

CLOUD & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

AVE just received and opened a large and well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MER-CHANDIZE, suitable for the present and ap roaching season, in the house lately occupie by James Campbell, on Main street, next de Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Ga zette Office; which they offer for sale on res sonable terms for cash, and the following produce, viz:—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Linen and Linsey

WATCHES.

THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches

Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A Genera Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash, or notes at a short date. TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co. Lexington, Dec. 13-tf.

BLANK BOOKS, &c. We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Offic LANK bound Ledgers, Day Books, Whole bound Journals, half do. do. Whole bound Journals, half do. do. Copy Books, Pocket Books, Blank Warrants, Executions,

Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds, Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper, Branch U. S. Bank Checks, Indentures, Deeds-And the Kentucky Almanack for 1818,

by the groce, dozen, or single one. Lexington, Dec. 20-tf

HEMP.

THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year. WM. R. MORTON & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 27-tf

DOCTOR ROSS,

NFORMS his triends and the public in ge neral, that he has permanently settled in A ND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received Lexington, in the house lately occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esq. as an office, second door above has determined to attend upon families by the By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, year; and they will find it much to their adand carriage; or at a small advance, by retail.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf vantage to engage him in that way—he will attend upon all families residing within the town limits, at two dollars per he Lex. March 13.-tf. HE partnership of Asham, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

OHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his ployment workmen of the best kind. Cot. n Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. wish to inform the public that I have ready for ale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery and will have finished by the first of January 817, two more machines of the same amoun Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

AISED by Mr. Smits, who obtained a Sill ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Soformerly occupied by W. Essex)
AVE on hand, a large assortment of MER-CHANDIZE, consisting of all the variciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con venience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any ani mal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. have not heard of a single one of an inferior lescription-all are greatly superior to those y other bulls. JOHN FOWLER. Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf by other bulls.

ENTERTAINMENT.

HHE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street etween Limestone street and the Court-house where every attention will be paid to traveller: and customers in general.

LUKE USHER. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week. Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817-tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co. I AVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstoore. Lex. Dec. 27.-tf

A REQUEST.

LL those that have borrowed Books of the Subscriber, and have had them a sufficient time to read them through, are earnestly requested to return them immediately, to Jo-Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the SEPH LOGAN, who is authorised to receive them. WM. LOGAN.

Lex. March 27.-3t.

S. H. WOODSON,

ANTED a few hundred hogsheads of PRIME 10BACCO. Apply at the store of THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.

Feb. 21—tf.

THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.

Feb. 21—tf.

TAS removed to Lexington with an intended brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's January 6, 1817.

Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinging, Esq.
Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

Feb. 7.—13t RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.

BOOK-BINDING & STA- To Banking Institutions. TIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. ESPECTFULLY informs the public the they have removed their Book-Bindin and Stationery business to the sign of the four nal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant

Blank Books, Stationery and not had an opportunity of examining notes en-School Books,

FOR SALE. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will b panks at a distance will be promptly attende to—they having purchased a ruling machine which will thereby enable them to furnish pul c offices and banks with Blank Books ru in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do. Lexington, Feb. 27

FOR SALE.

FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is new BRICK HOUSE situated between lames Haggin Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms wil one third in han, the balance in one and wo years: it is thought unnecessary to escription of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to the subscribe

WILLIAM ROSS. Lexington, Feb. 27 .-- tf.

MEDICINES, &c.

UST received, a large and general assortment of MEDICINES—Also, a well select ed variety of SHOP FURNITURE, DAN CETS, PULLIKINS, SCARIFICATORS and POCKET INSTRUMENTS, which are offer ed, Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of the oscriber, on Main street, a few doors below

JOHN NORTON, Druggist. Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—12t\*

Lexington Steam Mill. THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO. Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-tf

ELEGANT CARPETING . Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.
August 23-tf

OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS. ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION. HE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FUR-NACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making louble the quantity she ever made and of a

The FORGES are making better Bar Iron than herctofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.

All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.

THOMAS D. OWINGS. Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—tf.
N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and GLASS WARE, Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store.

AVE opened an Office on Mill street, in
Lexington, where it is their intention to
They have just read and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags. THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

March 20-tf 100 Dollars Reward. DANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 20th of last January, small negro fellow inamed CHARLES, tolerably black, pop-eyed about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 year bout 5 feet 6 inches high, and about

old, formerly the property of Gabriel Lilley of Fayette county. Fifty dollars will be paid to any person who will take up, and secure said negro, so that I get him again, provided he i taken out of the state; or Twenty Dollars if taken in the state.

Also—on the 8th instant, a mulatto fellow

named GEORGE, about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; and has a large scar over his right eye-formerly the property of T. K. Perry, of Fayette county. The same reward will be given for him, taken and secured in like HOES and HINGES of every description, SMALLWOOD JEWEL.

Jefferson County, K. March 20.-7t State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SCT. George Cleveland, Complainant,

Against The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased, the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased,

and others, Defendants.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth-therefore, or motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here or or before the first day of our next April term and answer the complainants bill, the sam shall be taken for confessed against them-and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively

agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,
DAN. B. PRICE, c J. c. c.
Feb. 14, 1818.-81 Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.

AVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.

The latter will confine his practice exclu-

sively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessaril called away by the clashing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Compan Office, immediately above the office of J. C

THE Subscribers having made considerable improvement in the various branches of their Bank Note Engraving and Printing Es end ornaments, which are intended to prevent counterfeits, embrace this method of respects ully informing gentlemen conne ted with banking companies, that they are now enabled to execute any orders with which they may The subjoined certificates are respectfully subd for the consideration of those who have graved by the undersigned:

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1818.

Mr. II. S. Tanner, having exhibited and ex-plained to us the utility of his inventions for reventing the counterfeiting of Bank Bills, ow used by Messrs. Tanner, Kearney & Tieout, on the notes engraved by them, and have ng carefully examined the specimens submitted to us for that purpose, we do hereby declare that they appear to us eminently calculated to produce the effect intended.

Signed-W. Jones, Presdt. Bank U. S. JONA. SMITH, Cashier Bank U. S. JAMES HOUSTON, Ast. Cashr. Bk U.S. J. TAGART, Presdt. Farmer's & Mee

chanic's Bank. HENRY KURL, Cashr. Farm. & Mechan-ic's Bank.

H. DRINKER, Cashr. of the Bk .N. A. THOS. PARKER, Presdt. Mech. Bank. G. SIMPSON, Cashr. S. Girard's Banka J. NORRIS, Presdt. Bank Penn. D. LENOX, Presdt. Phil. Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22, 1816. The undersigned, Artists, &c. of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that having carefully examined Mr. H. S. Tanner's invenon of a standard for preventing the counteriting of Bank Bills, are fully impressed with the belief, that the said standard or end pieces used by Messrs. Tanner, Kearny & Tiebout, are from their difficulty of imitation and elegance of execution, calculated in a pre-emilent degree, to check the alarming progress

of counterfeiting. JOHN VALLANCE, engraver. THOS. BIRCH, painter. J. H. SEY MOUR, engraver. ALEX. LAWSON, WM. R. JONES.

WM. ALLEN, do. Bank Notes having the above ornament in orporated with the engraving have been in rculation nearly three years, during which time no attempt within the knowledge of the inventor, has been made to counterfeit them. Letters addressed to the subscribers, will

neet prompt attention.
TANNER, KEARNEY & TIEBOUT, Engravers, &c. No. 10, Library st. Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1818.

The Editors of the Reporter, Frankfort Argus, Louisville Courier, Russellville Messen Nashville Whig, and Knoxville Gazette, vill please to insert the above advertisement six times, and send their bills to the subscri ers for payment.
March 20, 1818.—6t

# COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Concern will be

Joseph & George Boswell. They have on hand and are now opening, large and very general assortment of DRY GOODS. QUEEN'S WARE,

GROCERIES, Of every description, among which are New-Orleans Sugar,

Paper Manufacturing Co. Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market. ALSO-

> an assorthlent of CES, PATENT SHOT, PIGLEAD, FISH, &cs Which articles they will sell on as good terms as any in the state.

They will give the highest price in Cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store. Feb. 14, 1818. 7—13t

WALTER FORTUNE, Black and White-smith, and Saddletree' Manufacturer,

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.) ESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above usiness in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.

He also carries on HORSE SHOEING. He manufactures AXES --- MATTOCKS --which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punce. tuality and despatch.

PRICES.

Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - \$27 per dos Men's Fallback do. - - do. - - - 19 do. Men's Best Men's Common do. - - 171 do. Ladies' Best do. - - - 27 Wood Axes (warranted) - 22 do. Mattocks do. - - 22 do. Plough Irons (steeled) - - 22 cts. per lb. Four apprentices are wanting to above busi-Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817 .- Jan. 31 .- 13f.

Valuable Landed Property FOR SALE. NY person wishing an eligible situation in Logan County, Kentucky, may be accom-

dated by the Subscriber FOUR to SIX HUNRED ACRES OF LAND of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarks. ville, and forty two from Nashville; and withthree miles of two never failing Mills on Red River; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more than sufficient for its support, land of the first quality for Timohy meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would elight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year : these orks may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenw one acres of cleared land on the premises n good heart, and a never failing spring of imestone water. To prevent needless and erplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is \$12 per acre, one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 nonths, an indisputable title warranted.

Russellville, Feb. 5 .- Feb. 21 .- 26ts.

Hale Wright, 3 Hinds William Harris Samuel Hathorn David Hewitt Hazle Hilton Lovel Hickey William Hill Henry Hamilton James Hamor James Hawie Margaret Hever Adam Howard John Hall Christopher

dley John B lazard Samuel. 3 Hundley Nelson, 2

Pemberton Stephen Pochon Charles F. 3

Rice William

Sinclair Christopher Shippen Frederick F. BARTLET & COX.

THE term of the partnership of the about firm having expired, the affairs of the concern will be settled by the subscriber. He continues business on his own account in will meet due and prompt attention.

His establishment is in Poidrass street, a

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. M. Calla,